COMMISSIONER DOUGLASS EXONERATED. ACCOUNT OF THE CHARGES AGAINST HIM-RE-SULTS OF THE EXAMINATIONS-NO QUESTION AS TO MR. DOUGLASS'S INTEGRITY.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON, March 18 .- During the first session of the XLIId Congress, John W. Donglass, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, presented a petition to the House of Representatives asking to be relieved from liability for certain charges against him as Collector of Internal Revenue for the XIXth District of Pennsylvania, growing out of the embezzlement of certain moneys by his clerk and deputy, Julius Degmier. This petition was referred to the Committee of Claims, and by them, early during the second session, given to Charles Foster of Ohio as a subcommittee. On the 16th of March, 1873, The New-York Sun made certain charges against Commissioner Donglass affecting his integrity as a Revenue official, and in other issues repeated and referred to these charges. On April 3, Mr. Holman of Indiana, a member of the Committee of Claims, introduced a resolution in the Heuse authorizing that Committee to send for persons and papers in the examination of any claim before it, it being understood that it had reference especially to the claim of Mr. Douglass.

The investigation was, however, not begun until Mr. Dana, Editor of The Sun, as those by whom he expected to substantiate the charges made in his paper, were summoned to appear before the Comittee. These were the defaulting Deputy Degmier and E. N. Hulbert, both of Erie, Penn., the latter being a relative by marriage of Degmier. Only Hulbert appeared, Degmier's whereabouts not being known even by his wife and friends living at The subject was then referred to a sub-committee, consisting of Messrs, Holman of Indiana, Frye of Maine, and Foster of Ohio, by whom the investigation was made, and at the close of the second session they reported the facts found and clusions arrived at to the Committee of Claims, too late for any action on the case by the Committee The Committee review the evidence now on file and say :

Your Committee feel that a general statement of facts and conclusions will be sufficient. It appears that Mr Douglass was appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the XIXth Collection District of Pennsylvania in the year 1862, and held the position till April, 1869; that in the Fall of 1863, he employed Degmier as clerk; that Degmier's reputation was above reproach; that he had the confidence of the community in which he lived to a remarkable degree, having occupied responsible positions; that he remained in office until August, 1865; that during this period there were discrepancies in the accounts; that being finally led to suspect Dogmier, Mr. Douglass charged him with embezzlement; that he confessed his guilt and placed in the hands Collector, as he supposed, sufficient for the defalcation; that having done so, he was allowed to leave the coun try, as he alleged, for the purpose of raising the ey; that he returned unsuccessful; was permitted to leave again; again returned, was arrested, tried, and discharged on the technical grounds that the prosecu tion was barred by the Statute of Limitations; that his property pledged as security (was sold, the proceeds counted for to the Treasury Department ; that there was then a deficit of \$3,000 or \$4,000, which Mr. Douglass sequently paid; that the creditors of Degmier Instrtuted proceedings against Mr. Douglass, claiming that he had more of Degmier's property than would cover the deficit; that the judgment after a full hearing was in favor of Douglass. Your Committee concludes:

First: That there was no evidence of negligence.

the part of Mr. Douglass in the employment of Mr. Degmier, or in the retaining of him in his office. Second: That there is no evidence whatever of any

complicity or collusion of Mr. Douglas. Third: That there is no evidence of any fraudulent intent or purpose on the part of Douglass.

Fourth: That the allegations contained in The New York Sun against Mr. Douglass are in no respect sused in the slightest degree-are entirely without

foundation in fact or truth. Fifth: That if there has been any error or mistake made by Mr. Douglass it consisted in not at once prose guting his defaulting clerk, as an example and warning to others.

Sixth: That in all the proceedings and all the evidence entmitted and facts brought to their attention, there i withing tending to the conclusion that Mr. Douglass is as a simple-minded, faithful, and honorable public

Enferring you to the evidence submitted herewith, year Comm ittee ask to be discharged from further con-sileration of the subject matter submitted to them.

WORKING THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT. WASHINGTON, March 18 .- The general dissatisfac tion and disappointment at the selection of Mr. Richardson to be Secretary of the Treasury will the appointment is not a serious one at all. The gross impropriety of making Mr. Washburne Secretary of State for a few days, so as to give him prestige at Paris, was widely commented upon four year ago, but the act was generally attributed to the President's inexperience in political life and consequent ignorance of the importance and significance of such appointments. But it seems as if be had learned nothing in the last four years. It is rumored in the most intimate Administration circles that Mr. Richardson takes the Treasury Department only for a short time, to give himself a standing in European financial circles which he could not otherwise obtain He is said to be already a member of the Paris banking house of Munroe and Company, and will soon tesign his present position to assume an active share in the business of that firm. His resignation will throw the Treasury Department again into the political market-and the successor already indicated for this most ardnous and responsible position is the Hon. Columbus Delano of Ohio! It would be difficult to characterize this scheme as it deserves. It is regarded among thinking men in Washington as the worst performance, so far, of an Administration which has pledged itself most strongly to reform the Civil Service and which every day does its

best to degrade it. FEDERAL APPOINTMENTS. NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT. IGENERAL PRESS DISPATCH I

Washington, March 18 .- The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day:

Frederick A. Sawyer to be Assistant Secretary of the Frederick A. Sawyer to be Assistant Secretary of the Frederick J. D. Webster to be Assistant United States Ireasury: J. D. Webster to be Assistant United States Ireasurer at Chicago.

E. A. Thomas of New-York to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court for Wyoming Territory; Jason B. Brown of Indiana to be Secretary of Wyoming Territory; Harm Latham to be Surveyor-General for Wyoming; B. F. Campbell to be Register of the Land Office at Vermillion, Dakota.

Collectors of Internal Ecrephe—Isaac H. Duvall for

oming; B. F. Campbell to be Register of the Land
Office at Vermillion, Dakota.
Collectors of Internal Revenue—Isaac H. Duvall, for
the First District of West Virginia; D. Sheffey Lewis,
for the Fifth District of Virginia; John H. Burrows, for
the Eighteenth District of Pennsylvania; S. H. Bairey,
for the Fourth District of Ohio.
Postmatters—W. O. Bigelow, at Annapolis, Md.; Robert
E. Kendrick, at Chattanooga, Tenn.; Ebenezer Ellis, at
Eath, N. Y.; N. S. Drake, at Havenna, Ohio; William
Jackson, at Rock Island, Ill.; James Newby, at Cambridge City, Ind.; S. O. Upkam, at Waltham, Mass; H.
L. Grant, at Goldsboro, N. C.; S. Pearce, at Wilkesbarre,
Penn.; John W. Clark, at Montpeller, Vt.; H. C. Johnson, at Vergennes, Vt.; P. Cuner, at Upper Sandusky,
Olio; R. J. Tompkins, at Mount Carroll, Ill.; J. M. Cassliday, at Winterset, Iowa.

CONFIRMATIONS BY THE SENATE.

CONFIRMATIONS BY THE SENATE. The Senate, in Executive session this afternoon, con

ed the following nominations:

Streed the following nominations:

John Goforth, to be Assistant Attorney General of the United States vice Wm. McMichael, resigned, to take effect April 5; David Norgle, Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of Idaho Territory; J. P. Kidder, Chief-Justice Supreme Court, Dakota Territory; A. P. K. Safford, Governor Arizona Territory; Coles Rashford, Secretary Arizona Territory; Prank Hall, Secretary Colorado Territory; Wm. G. Elch, Secretary of New Mexico vice Alney, removed; Wm. McMichael, United States Attorney for Iowa; Daniel Chaplin, Receiver of Public Moneys at Legrand, Oregon; Registers of Land Offices—W. J. Small, at Linkville, Oregon; John H. Stephens, at Lagrand, Oregon; Wm. H. Fitzpatrick, at Topicka, Kansas.

Collectors of Internal Revenue—Sherman S. Balley, Pourth District, Mick.; Lewis Weitzel, First District, Oho.

hio.
U. S. Morshals—Oliver Fisk, for the Southern District
New-York; John N. Sarber, Western District of
Fkansas; Alexander Sharp, for the District of Co-

Jambia,

Surreyors of Customs—Thomas Steele, at Pittsburgh,
Penn.; K. H. Stephenson, at Chemnati, O.; W. T. Miller,
at Alton, Ill.; George Fisher, at Cairo, Ill.; James F.
Lase, at Louisville, Ky.; Wm. R. Halliday, at Wheeling,
W. Va.; Wm. M. Evans, at Parkersburg, W. Va.; Philip
Hambrook, at Evansville, Ind.; W. Z. King, at Greenport, N. Y.
Collectors of Courtering Sollectors of Customs—George T. Marshall, New-Lon-B, Cohn.; William D. Nolen, for Delaware; Charles H.

Hull, for Oresco, vice Hinman, removed; Henry F. Herita, Georgetown, S. C.

Hall, for Oregon, vice Humman, removed; Henry P. Heribts; Geogratowa, S. C.

Naval Officer—Charles Dillingham, New-Orleans, La.
Posimasiers—James H. Morris, Albia, Iowa; William H. Councell, Baston, Md.; Samuel D. Smith, Walla Walla, Washington Ter.; Franklin A. Munson, Sandwich, El.; Edward S. Smith, Batavia, Ill.; Daniel N. Gross, Naplerville, Ill.; John R. Dobsen, Phomixville, Penn.; Samuel Dutton, Media, Fenn.; D. R. Diefonderfet, Allentown, Penn.; Paron C. Young, Provincetown, Mass.; Asa Reynolds, Grand Haven, Mich.; Joseph B. Brown, Tarrytown, N. Y.; Benjamin F. Judson, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.; John W. Crosby, Milford, N. H.; Richard Flummer, Newburyport, Mass.; J. F. Clarkgon, Amesbury, Mass.; John Batchelder, Lynn, Mass.; Knott V. Martin, Marblehead, Mass.; George H. Pierson, Saiem, Mass.; Peter Casey, Vicksburg, Eliss.; E. A. Clark, San José, Gal.; Josish Deloach, Memphis, Tenn.; Wm. H. Stillwell, Humboldt, Tenn.; Aaron B. Turner, Grand Rapidg, Mach.; Almon M. Elisworth, Lowell, Mich.; E. Raymond Bilss. Columbus, Miss.; Julius P. Marklein, Weehawken, N. J.; Wm. R. Mattison, Newton, N. J.; John D. Clevenger, Mount Holly, N. J.; William Logan, Hagerstown, Md.; James Lewis, Wilmington, Del.; James D. Howell, Fair Haven, Conn.; Robert Erwin, New-Milford, Conn.; Robert Peysert, Rethlehem, Ponn.; Mrs. Hiram A. Lee, Stroudsburg, Penn.; Charles F. Sayles, Troy, Penn.; Charles W. Eckman, Danville, Penn.; Frank W. Ballard, Westlow, Mass.; Laelen Lord, Athol Depot, Mass.; George G. Pond, Milford, Mass,; L. A. Burnett, Pere Haute, Ind.; Boni, F. Hagler, Attica, Ind.; Joseph R. Jackson, Union City, Ind.; David W. Vogtes, New-Albeny, Ind.; Wo. A. Horrall, Washmeton, Ind.; Win. M. Winkler, Columbia, S. C.; B. A. Bose

the latter part of April, when the witnesses named by GITIZENS AND COMMISSIONERS AT THE VIENNA EXHIBITION,

> President to attend the Vienna Exhibition, under the joint resolution of Congress, approved Feb. 14, 1873: point resolution of congress, approved Feb. 14, 1873;
>
> Practical Artisans—N. M. Lowe, Massachusetts; Chas.
> Davis, Pennsylvania; Joseph V. Meigs, Massachusetts;
> R. B. Lines, District of Columbia; John R. Nurnsee,
> Maryland; Lewis J. Hinton, New-York; Lyman Bridge,
> Illinois; George A. Stanberry, Ohio.
>
> Scientific Men—E. N. Horsford, Massachusetts; J. Lawrence Smith, Kentucky; Lewis M. Rutherford, NewYork; Peter Collier, Vermont; R. H. Thurston, NewJersey; L. J. Boech, Virginia, and John A. Warder,
> Ohio.

York; Peter Collier, Vermont; R. H. Thurston, New-Jersey; L. J. Boech, Virginia, and John A. Warder, Ohlo.

Honorary Commissioners—J. Dawson Coleman, Pennsylvania; Thomas Nast, New-Jersey; Dr. J. W. Hoyt, Wisconsin; J. H. Speed and Frank Draxeler, Alabama; A. M. Donald, Arkansas; James Newman, California; George W. Parker, J. K. Kilbourne, Joseph Plant, and E. S. Wheeler, Connecticut; W. C. Bibb and Edwin D. Newton, Georgia; J. M. Gregory, Allén W. Stolp, and Charles Deese, Illinois; Jesse S. Brown and A. Ballwegs of Indiana; Jas. A. Williamson, A. F. Hofer, G. T. Carpenter, and Samuel F. Cooper of Iowa; Henry Sarstedt of Kansas, C. F. Carpenter of Kentucky, Frank Morey and Henry Vignaud of Louisiana, J. Edwin Shorman of Maine, W. T. Waiters of Maryland, J. D. Philbrick, Nelson L. Derby, L. F. Mellen, Henry Marion Howe, D. A. Goddard, and Louis Weisbien of Massachusettis; Jas. Birney and Henry C. Lewis of Michigan, Col. Edward P. Jones and Augustus Seniago of Mississippi, H. C. Crevelling, G. H. Koch, and Chas. A. Smith of Missouri; H. J. Wisner, John E. Van Winkle, John Duncan, and G. Dewitt of New-Jersey; Prof. Davies, Gro. Sauer, L. W. Rogers, Wm. C. Gunnell, J. H. Sherwood, Francis A. Stout, Geo. W. Silcox, R. W. Raymond, Jackson S. Schultz, Douglas Taylor, and Geo. Thurber of New-York; W. C. Kerr of North Carolina, Montgomery Phister, C. G. Leopold, Freeman Thorpe, and G. Mendenhall of Ohlo; Charles E. Smith of Oregof; Howard Painter, Thomas Beaver, John Shin, Henry D. Moore, David Brooks, Joseph Wharton, J. Miliken, and Charles M. Nes of Pennsylvania; Elisha Dyer of Rhode Island; Samuel Tate and L. J. Dupre of Tennessee; C. S. Morrill and Levi K. Fuller of Vermont; Moses P. Handy of Virginia; J. H. Diss Debar of West Virginia; George Smalley, J. Russell Young, Benj. R. Winthrop, Charles K. Tuckerman, and Dr. Thomas Buckler at large; E. M. Hamilton of a Colorado; Richard K. Evans, Richard D. Cutts, David Edes, Joseph Enthofee, and Arthur H. Brown of the District of Columbia; James M. Cavanagh of Montana; A The President, this afternoon, in consultation with the

Amos L. Frost, Fourth District, California; Richard H Amos L. Frost, Fourth District, California, Renard H. Whiting, Fifth District, Illinois; O. P. Johnson, Second District, Kentucky; Franklin S. Hill, Fourth District, Kentucky; Hiram Roggles, Fourth District, Maine; Robert M. Bond, Third District, Maryland; John L. Murphy, Second District, New-Jersey; Hiram E. Stieler, First District, North Carolina; Wm. R. Sapp. Thirteenth District, Ohio; O. B. Gibson, Oregon; H. C. Hunt, Fourth District, Texas, and Henry Harnden, Second District, Wisconsin.

Commissioner of Internal Revenue, decided upon th

following appointments of Collectors of Internal Rev.

CURRENT TOPICS AT THE CAPITAL. SENATOR SAWYER TO BE ASSISTANT SECRETARY

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE !

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 18, 1873. The President is said to have remarked, a few days igo, that he proposed to have influence enough with this Administration to secure a few appointments himself. Two at least of these appointments of President Grant were sent to the Senate to-day. They were ex-Senator Sawyer, to be Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and J. B. Webster, to be Assistant United States Treasurer at Chicago. Senator Sawyer is one of the most respectable of the Republican Senators sent to Washing from the South after the reconstruction, and made for himself a good record during the four and a half years that he was in the Senate. A native of Massachuyears that he was in the Senate. A native of Massachusetts, he went to South Carolina as a teacher two years before the war, and remained in Charleston until 1804. He was sent through the lines for his loyalty. He was one of the first Internal Revenue Collectors appointed after the close of the war, and a member of the State Constitutional Convention. He has never been identified with any of the corrupt rings that have ruled and nearly ruined his State during the post few years, but was one of the leaders of a boit in the Republican party against the thieves who had robbed the State. As a Senator he has been popular and respected, both for his high character and his ability, and, in the Treasury Department, will probably command great confidence.

THE CALDWELL DEBATE.

Two speeches only were made on the Caldwell resoluon to-day, both by Democrats and both in its support Mr. Thurman, the last speaker, is one of the best constitutional lawyers on either side of the Senate, and, having read every word of the testimony and carefully weighed it as well as the power of the Senate to pass the resolution, his opinions, which in some respects supplemented those of Mr. Schurz, the other day, have great mented those of Mr. Schurz, the opposition. Mr. weight, especially with members of the opposition. Mr Conkling has the floor for to-morrow, and a great speech against the resolution may be expected.

U. S. SENATE-SPECIAL SESSION. WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 18, 1873.

Senator Bogy (Dem., Mo.) said that during his absence yesterday a memorial was presented from certain members of the Missouri Legislature asking the Senate to investigate charges of improper means ibery and corruption in the procurement of his elecbribery and corruption in the procurement of his election. He then proceeded to relate the circumstances under which he was elected. In that contest it was alleged money had been used, but at no time was he or his distinguished competitor charged with using money. One man, however, without politicial distinction, but of large fortune, was charged with having made up his mind to buy the seat. Immediately after his (Bogy's) election, a resolution was passed by the House of Representatives for the appointment of a comunitiee of five to inquire whether money was improperly used in the Senatorial election. After nearly one month the Committee made a lengthy report in which it was said there was no evidence directly or indirectly to criminate the Senator elect (Bogy), and fully exonerated him. The Committee also found that no member of the General Assembly received money directly or indirectly to indirectly his instance the Committee extended the investigation, and made another report reafficuling the first report, and asked to be discharged. This matter, it was thought, was ended, but it appeared some of the Republicans had presented a memorial to the Senate, asking for an investigation. This memorial was in general torms. It did not say anything could be proved. This was a matter of great importance. Here was a State which had as bright a record, and whose escutcheon was as clear of stain as any other State, and therefore he might well claim, as a right due to husself and the State, that the Senate at once take up the case. If he had any reputation for anything above tanother it was that of being an honest man; and, though he admitted that he was an ardent politician, he had never been charged with corruption. He did not tike to be held up before the country as a man who had obtained his seather by improper means. He could not vote to expei or retain any member of this body while he himself was subject to investigation. Under these circumstances he should suspend his functions on all such questions. tion. He then proceeded to relate the circumstances THE CALDWELL CASE.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the

Caldwell case.

Mr. NORWOOD (Dem., Ga.) argued that in this case Senators should judge of the law only. They had no right to consider anything else. No partisan considera-

Senators should judge of the law only. They had no right to consider anything else. No partisan consideration should enter into the case. No fear as to any prospective danger to the rights of the minority should be considered. In conclusion, he said the Senate had the perfect and absolute pow r to declare void an election procured by bribery and fraud, and remit the matter to the State for a new election.

Mr. THURMAN (bem., Ohio) said the result of his examination of the testimony was that the election of Mr. Caldwell was thoroughly corrupt. He had examined much evidence in his time, and never had he seen evidence so conclusive and damning as this. He found the Committee on Privileges and Elections unanimously reported the most material facts.

Mr. CARPENTER (Rep., Wis.) replied that as a member of the Committee he dissented from the finding of the facts, but had not lime to write a dissenting report. Mr. THURMAN did not deny what the Senator said, but he found the facts in the report upon which they were called to act. If they did not turn out a man whose election was procured by fraud, or declare the seat vacant until they obtained stronger testimony, the power to do so might as well be stricken from the Constitution. The legal argument was in a narrow compass. The Senate has the power under the Constitution to judge of the election, qualifications, and returns of its members, and therefore it could not be a violation of State rights to exercise the power conferred in that instrument.

No further debate took place. power to do so might as well be stricken from the Constitution. The legal argument was in a narrow compass. The Seante has the power under the Constitution to Judge of the election, quanifications, and returns of its members, and therefore it could not be a violation of State rights to exercise the power conferred in that instrument.

No further debate took place.

TRANSPORTATION BETWEEN THE INTERIOR AND THE SEABOARD.

Mr. WINDOM (Rep., Minn.) offered a resolution that

the Committee on Transportation be authorized to sit during the recess and report to the Senate on the subject of transportation between the interior and seaboard, with power to send for persons and papers, &c. The Senate went into Executive Session and after ward adjourned.

FINE ARTS.

THE PALETTE EXHIBITION.

The Somerville Gallery is filled to its atmost capacity by the pictures and sketches comprised in the second annual exhibition of the "Palatte." The show is a peculiarly interesting one on account of its unusual variety. There are some excellent works in landscape, genre, and portraiture, and side by side with these hand photograpias, erayons, pen and ink drawings, and at least one series of elaborate and very successful caricatures. The show this year is rendered much more attract ive by the addition of a number of pictures by artists of European celebrity, such as Bosa Bonheur, August Bonneur, Daubigny, Guillemet, Webb, Bakalowicz, Van Marcke, Navone, Courbet, and Caraud, and by a small but valuable collection of works contributed by artists resident in Rome, which are to be sold for the benefit of the new American Protestant Episcopal Church of St. Paul which is now building in the Rallan capital, one of the first and most striking manifestations of the new reign of toleration which came in with Victor Emanuel. The contributing artists are Charles Temple Dix, J. O. B. Inman, Luther Terry, D. M. Armstrong, Prince Von Solms, Mary E. Williams, William Graham, George Inness, Mr. Tilton, C. C. Coleman, Win. H. Haseltine, Abby O. Williams, F. C. Welsh, Elihu Vedder, W. H. Rinehart, and George Simmonds. These pictures, together with such of the "Palette" pictures as remain unsold, will be sold at auction on Thursday and Friday evenings, March 20 and 21.

A picture draped with crape recalls the short history and extinguished promise of Col. Charles Temple Dix. It is called "The Phantom Ship" (No. 14); in a short, chopping sea, an old-fashloned man-of-war is lumbering slong, and just across her bows floats the Fying Dutchman, a vague and spectral craft, scarcely more substan tial than the foam. A view of Capri represents Col. Dix in a different and more usual character. One of the largest pictures there is by George Inness (No. 32); it is better than its name, "The New Jerusalem." It is a broad and sunny landscape, spacious and broken by pleasant hills and streams, with suggestive walls and towers in the distance. But it might as well be called Arcadia or the Land of Cockayne as what the artist has amed it. Near it is a head of John Brown by Mr. Balling, which is not only a good portrait but a strong and fine picture, painted with skill and genuine feeling. Mr. Vedder has a gem of poetic fancy, an Ideal Head (No. 41). It is one of those unreal, exquisite faces which he paints better than anybody, women without any souls or any perceptions except for beauty and for pleasure, on backgrounds of unreal light and impossible flowers, set in frames which make you dream. G. Hetzel has a Study in a Wood (No. 38), which is full of Waldeinsamkeil, as Emerson would say. A sweet and touching little genre picture called "Faith," (No. 47) is by Boughton. A young girl, not past childhood, kneets in the snow by a shrine and waits for help in her misery. Mr. Holberton's bird and game pieces are careful and satisfactory. Mr. Felipe Gutierrez has two creditable works, a and an "Italian Woman," which show a good deal of perception of character and skill of drawing, though they are not without a certain crudeness of color which seems general among the Spanish-American artists we have met. Mr. E. H. May has a "Greek Slave" (No. 102) well drawn and luxuriously colored. There is a small and unpretending sketch by W. M. Cary (No. 132) called "On the Prairies," which is full of merit. In a dull twilight a herd of buffalo is seen moving over the Plains;

"On the Prairies," which is full of merit. In a dull twilight a herd of buffalo is seen moving over the Pialins; in the foreground there is a group of coyotes. No. 142 is a strong and fortunate portrait of Justice Nelson of the Supreme Court, by Carl L. Brandt. Mrs. Murray tella "The Old Story" as it is told in Spain (No. 183). There is a clever portrait in crayon by Le Vasseur (No. 165), and two dramatic pictures by Mr. Barony, representing Mme. Lucca and Miss Davenport in favorite parts.

The caricatures are worth looking at. Mr. Wuest's sketches of the Palette Council are ininitable in force and humor. When we see such undennable excellence in caricature as this we cannot but wonder at the specimens we see every week in print. Mr. Heller's 'Louisiana Gentry' may also be ranked among, the caricatures. The satire of it is more bitter than humorous. The same artist has a spirited water color of a Page and a Parroquet, in which the Page's face is as young and impudent as it could well be made. Mr. George B. Butler has one of his best Dog's heads (No. 201); Mr. J. H. Beard his usual dog-and-rat comedy; and we cannot of course close without calling attention to the masterly sketch of Courbet of a nude figure saleep—full of coarse and insolent energy and skill. It is to be regretted that the pressure of time prevented Mr. Kurtz, the President of the Association, from retaining a few weeks longer his admirable collection of photographs destined to the Vienna Exposition, so that they might have added their attraction to the "Palette" show. Whatever we may do in other departments of art in the Austrian World's Fair, we need not fear a comparison in photography with any other country. Even Pritz Luckhardt and the Hof-Fotografin Fraulein Adde will have to look out for their laurels on their own ground when Mr. Kurtz's admirable work is exhibited.

THE FIRE RECORD.

A HOTEE IN FLAMES AT MONTREAL-THREE

SERVANTS INJURED-NARROW ESCAPES. MONTREAL, March 18 .- At 1 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the building behind the St. dry into the passage of the fourth flat, and from there to the stairway leading to the fifth flat, where the female servants of the establishment were sleeping. The girls, finding that their escape by the stairs was cut off, turned to the windows, and three of them threw themseives on the sidewalk, where their fall was partly broken by mattresses. They were taken to the General Hospital, where they now ie in a very precarious state. Another girl (Matilda Sayer) hung from a window 20 minutes, and was finally rescued by the firemen, who brought ber safely to the ground amid cheers from the excited multitude. Notwithstanding the efforts of the firemen, the fourth and fifth flats were completely destroyed. Three gentlemen saved themselves by making a ladder of quilts. The hotel is insured to a large amount. The loss is not yet ascertained.

THE LAWRENCEBURGH FIRE. FRANKFORT, Ky., March 18 .- Later advices from the Lawrenceburg fire state that some sixty buildings were burned. Nearly all the provisions in the place were destroyed. The citizens of Frankfort subscribed \$2,000 in aid of the sufferers, and it is probable that the Legislature will appropriate \$16,000 for the same object. ELSEWHERE.

A fire in Cotton-ave., Macon, Ga., yesterday, festroyed 25 frame buildings, 12 of which were stores

An incendiary fire at Mahanov City, Penn., Monday night, destroyed the Anthracite Hotel, Mer-chants' Hotel, old Lehigh Valley Railroad freight depot, and one dwelling. The loss is \$20,000, partly insured. The dye-house of the Dutchess Point Works

at Wappingers Falis, N. Y., was destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss, \$50,000; partly finsured. The origin of the fire is not known. Between 600 and 700 hands are temporarily thrown out of employment. George Neimeyers's carriage manufactory, a

five-story building, at Walnut and Liberty-sts., Cincinnati, was destroyed by fire early yesterday. The loss is not less than \$30,000. The insurance is \$25,000 in the German Mutual, Enterprise, and Washington Companies of

The fire at Centerville, Ohio, Monday night, riginated in the store-room of Lloyd Thomas. The following is a partial list of sufferers: Lloyd Thomas; Steele, saddlery; Davis, saddlery; Dr. Jenkins, drug-store and residence; John W. Davis, dwellings; John Roof, Mrs. Evans, and Mrs. Steele. The buildnins were all of wood, and the total loss is estimated at \$35,000, with

GOVERNMENT WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

WAR DEPARTMENT,

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER.

WASHINGTON, D. G., Wednesday, March 19, 1873-1 a.m.

Synopsis for the past incenty-four hours.

The area of low barometer that was, Monday night, in Iowa, has moved eastward to Lake Ontario. The barometer has very generally fallen throughout the Atlantie and Galf States.

Fresh and brisk south-east winds, veering to south and west, with cloud and rain, have prevailed in the Middle and Eastern States and over the lower lakes. Rising barometer, north-west winds, and clearing weather, are now reported from Lake Ontario to Virginia.

Virginia.
South-west winds and clear weather prevail in the South Atlantic States. Southerly winds and partly cloudy South-West winds and clear weather prevail in the South Atlantic States. Southerly winds and partiy cloudy weather are reported from the Guif States. A second storm center is apparently now in the North-West. Failing barometer and increasing south-west winds are reported from Iowa and Kansas. The barometer has failen in Oregon and Northern California, with partly cloudy weather.

Probabilities.

las in the last of the Middle States westerly winds, partly evening; for the Middle States westerly winds, partly

THE OPPOSITION TO THE EDUCATION BILL. THE GOVERNMENT SCHEME REGARDED AS & FAILURE-CRITICISMS OF THE LONDON PERSON

-SPEECH OF MR GLADSTONE. The speech of the Queen of Great Britain in opening the present session of Parliament referred to the measure of the Government in regard to Irish University Education as one having for its object the advancement of learning in Ireland, and formed with a careful regard for the rights of conscience. So far as the direct object of the measure was concerned, it was soon shown that the bill, instead of advancing education, tended to degrade it by withdrawing from the list of studies some of those most essential to a university training. The intention of the Sovernment in providing against the study of mental philosophy and modern history may have been good enough, but the bill nevertheless failed in one of its most important features. The advancement of education was made subservient to what was in reality the chief object of the Government - the removal of sectarian wrongs by provisions securing sectarian representation and influence in a way which might eventually control the whole university teaching of Ireland. For this purpose the best guarantees for the freedom of academical education were sacrificed. The opposition of the Roman Catholic prelates showed that this object, too, would not be secured, and so, before the bill was even discussed in Parliament, it was evident that almost every advantage that the Government expected to derive from its scheme would be wanting, even if the bill should pass the House of Commons.

The debate on the 3d of March, however, she that the success of the bill itself was doubtful. The London journals perceived the unfortunate state of affairs, and their expression of opinions contributed to weaken the position of the Ministry. On the day after the debate The Times declared that, if Mr. Gladstone stated all the amendments the Government was prepared to make, the bill was dead already. The Daily News thought that the singular weaknesses and defects in the structure of the bill might be said to manifest themselves if one merely studied the names of those who spoke against it, without reading a word of the arguments; no one could read some of the speeches without asking himself whether the bill did not simply attempt the unattainable; the effect of a study of the debate world seem to be a melancholy conviction that the scheme of the Government would undo one thing and not do the other. The Post was dissatisfied with the Marquis of Hartington's explanations. The Standard, the organ of the Conservatives, believed that parliamentary opinion was every day more averse to the measure, and that, in particular, the sacrifice of academical learning to Roman Catholic rights of conscience would not receive the fassent of Parhament any more than it had won the approval of men of learning, the support of statesmen, or the applause of the British public. The Telegraph was the only morning journal which expressed no dissatisfaction with the prospects of the bill, which might be accounted for by some persons on the ground that it is popularly known as the organ of the Ministry.

In the evening The Pull Mall Gazette took its cue from the morning papers and declared that: "It must be clear to Mr. Gladstone now that his Irish University bill is a failure, if its aims are compared with its prospects." These adverse criticisms proved to the Cabluet the how insecure was its position, and Mr. Gladstone, in a public speech, showed the perturbation of his mind. On Wednesday, March 4, a large gathering of members of Parliament belonging to the Liberal party, and a numerous bodylof gentlemen of influence sympathizing with the object, assembled at the public hall at Croydon on the occasion of a banquet and testimonial to Mr. Locke King, the member of Parliament for East Surrey, in acknowledgement of the great service which he had rendered to the Liberal cause during his long political career. On this occasion Mr. Gladstone made a speech in response to the teast of "Her Majesty's Ministers." In the course of his speech he made the following allusion to the position of the Ministry:

Our condition, no doubt, like that of every other Government, even the most prosperous, is one of vicissitude, and it has been—I won't say an agreeable, but still it has been a notable characteristic of our existence, that while we have not on the whole been unprosperous, we have had a greater number of votes of censure upon we have had a greater number of votes of censure upon us in the House of Commons than ever fell to the lot of any Administration in England. I don't mean to say that they have been carried, because I am afraid that if the calamity of success had happened in any one of those cases a very summary end would have been put by our own hands to our own existence. We have got one at the present moment. We are in the middle of an adjourned debate, and that adjourned debate is upon a vote of censure. What is it about I it may seein strange to some that all this row should exist upon an Irish University bill. But, somehow or other, an Irish question is very commonly found to be a suitable and convenient subject for a row. This Irish question would appear to have acquired a particular aptitude for engaged was rejected so scornfully by some that it was only by appealing to the confidence of the House of Com-mons, and what is called staking our existence on the issue, that we were able to secure for ourselves an op-portunity of dealing with it at all, and presenting to the House the view which we most conscientiously enter-tained. In the midst of the din of battle i am not going to anticipate the issue. We know that the measure may

tanied. In the midst of the din of battie I am not coing to anticipate the issue. We know that the measure may be upon the crest of the wave one day, and in the trough of it the next; but the same measure which rolled on the crost yesterday, and is in the trough to-day, may be to-morrow on the crest agnit. Or to adopt another metaphor, the ship will not come to grief if the crew be such as you have given a specimen of in your member for East Surrey.

This measure which at present creates so much public interest is one involving both multiplicity and complex ity of detail. I will only say with regard the cory few general ords, became the consent to see the conduct of a great measure in Parliament taken out of our hands, and intrusted to some other authority. The task we have undertaken is to remove what we consider, and what is admitted to be from mouths that have never admitted it before, a grievance—an eacdemical and educational grievance—to a large portlon of the people of Ireland. In removing that grievance, and in seeking the object we have in view, we cannot proceed on any other principles than those to which we are pledged by solemn engagements to the whole people of this country. But this we can do. We can present the measure to the full and free discussion of Parliament; we can thankfully accept useful and valuable amendments; we can accept contentedly rather than rush upon wurse evil changes which we do not believe to be amendments at all, so long as we are permitted to carry through both Houses of Parliament law which we believe would be effectual for the removal of grievances, for the promotion of learning, and for the welfare of the country. Passing from this measure, I may be allowed to say that, as there is no more miserable condition—nothing more contemptible than the condition of an idle man—so, if it were possible, the same would be true of an idle dovernment. We have not been an idle Government. We have always the same thankful to have been there are proved in the bistory of the country when i

BRITISH CABINET CRISIS. we are bound to continue so long as we are bonored by the confidence which has placed us in the position we now hold in the public service of the country.

After the speech there appeared to be a settled con viction in the press and in the House of Commons irrespective of party that the bill should not be passed without very material amendments. The withdrawal of " garging " clause, the inclusion of modern history and mental philosophy within the university course, the abolition of the principle of election by sectarian colleges to the Council, and provision against the abuse of nomination by the Crown to the same body. were concessions which Liberals themselves asserted were required by reason and public opinion. The Times had, in the beginning, expressed itself in terms of almost unqualified tavor with the bill of the Government, probably because it embodied a plan very similar to one which had been proposed by that journal before the Gov-erament bill was made public. The current of opinion having set in strong against the Government The Times, in an editorial on the morning of the 6th of March, the day when the debate on the motion for a second reading was to be resumed, gave expression to the most advanced opinions against the bill. "The bill now before Parliament is a failure," said The Times, " and, what is worse, a failure which will leave Ireland excited by the aritation it has provoked." It concluded that a University bill might still be settled by the cooperation of the Government and Parliament; but if the efforts to settle it were to be continued, the country must be con-tent to do what it believed to be right and just, and be unmoved by any declaration of Cardinals and Bishops that the measure was insufficient.

ME GLADSTONE TO RESUME OFFICE. STATEMENTS BY ME. GLADSTONE AND MR. DIS RAELI IN PARLIAMENT.

According to a dispatch from London, on Monday, Mr. Gladstone will probably resume the Pro-miership of Great Britain. The dispatch adds: "Lathe House of Commons, this afternoon, he stated that last evening he received a communication from the Queen, mounting that there was no prospect that the Opposition would form a new Government. He replied, placing his services at Her Majesty's disposal, and undertaking to consult with his colleagues. They were now engaged in considering what steps they should take, and he proposed that meanwhile the House adjourn until Thursday. Mr. Disraeli said he bad informed the Queen that he was quite prepared to organize a new Ministry, but could not undertake to carry on the Government with the present Parliament. The House then adjourned until Thursday. In the House of Lords Earl Granville made a statement identical with that of Mr. Gladstone in the other Chamber, and the Duke of Richmond re-peated Mr. Disraeli's explanation. The sitting was then adjourned until Thursday.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

FRAUDS ON THE BANK OF ENGLAND. ARREST OF SUSPECTED PERSONS AT CORK. LONDON, Tuesday, March 18, 1873.

Three shabbily-dressed men, who from their accent are believed to be Americans, were arrested in Cork this morning, while attempting to deposit \$12,000 in a bank in that city. They are supposed to be the parties who recently committed the frauds on the Bank of England.

THE FRENCH ANNUAL BUDGET. VERSAILLES, Tuesday, March 18, 1873.

The annual budget was presented in the National Assembly yesterday by M. Leon Say, Minister of Finances. It shows a most gratifying condition of the public funds. There is now in the treasury half of the sum of money due to Germany, and no loan will be required to complete the payments of the war indemnity at the dates designated in the convention signed on Saturday last by M. Thiers and Count von Arnim, the

THE FREE ZONE IN MEXICO. OPERATIONS WITHIN THE DISTRICT LIMITED BY ORDER OF THE GOVERNMENT.

MATAMOROS, March 18 .- A recent order from the City of Mexico to the Collector of Customs here pro bibits the sending by importers of foreign merchandise hence to other cities within the Zona Libre, as heretofore, which, in effect, largely curtails operations within the Free Belt, as goods estensibly sent from hare to other places for consumption within the Zona Libre heve found their way into the interior without the payment of duties to the Government.

PHELPS, DODGE & Co.

The numerous friends of this eminent commercial house in Europe will read the following letter with great satisfaction:

To H. FULLER, esq., Editor of The Cosmopolitan.

DEAR SIR: Your very kind favor of the 30th ult. is just at hand, and we are very greatly obliged to you for your kind article in the paper sent us. [You have covered the matter in the words "a regular blackmail operation," as we now find by their own calculations that covering a long number of years they can only make a sum of \$2,000, as the difference between the duties actually paid and what they now claim we should have paid; and this only the result of a different understanding of a very intricate law. | Renewing our thanks for your favorable notice, we are, dear Sir, yours very truly,

PHELPS, DODGE & Co., Cliff st., between John and Fulton-sta.

New-Fork, Feb. 12, 1873.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

DOMESTIC MARKETS

WILMINGTON, March 1s.—Spirits Turpestine dull at 50c. Rea'n unsettled at \$2.60.00\$2.0 for Strainest. Urade Turpeutine declining
at \$2.75 for Hard, and \$4.00 for Yellow Dp and Virgin. Tar lower
at \$2.02.00\$2.00\$3.

Beyrald, March 1s.—Flour quiet; Western Soring, \$7.50.00\$3.

Reyrald, March 1s.—Flour quiet; Western Soring, \$7.50.00\$3.

Reyrald, March 1s.—Flour quiet; Western Soring, \$1.00.000 No. 2.

Soring, \$1.50; Duluth No. 1 Spring, \$1.60; Unicoro No. 2.

Soring, \$1.50; Duluth No. 1 Spring, \$1.60; Unicoro No. 2.

\$1.93; White Michigan, \$1.00.00\$1.

Western, on the track, at 51c. Oats quiet; asies of 3.000 bash.
Western, on the track, at 51c. Oats quiet; asies of Western at 42c.

Barley steady; Canada, 95c.00\$1. Two-rowed State, 80.005c., Fourrowed State, 80c.; No. 2. Western, \$9.95c., Rev nominal at 88c.

Barley Mait steady; Western, \$1.00\$1.0; Prime Winter Western, \$1.10.0

\$1.15c. Prime Canada, \$1.00\$\$1.0; Prime Winter Western, \$1.10.0

Other articles unchanges.

CATTLE MARKETS.

Carcago, March 13.—Carrie dult and unsettled; tending downward; receipts, 2,000; a few lots of medium to tair steers soid at \$4.50.20 at 90; good to choice, \$5.32.28.5.90; scarcely anything doing in other grains; shipments, 3,000.

Hous-Live dull and lower under a heavy run and rather poor quality of offerings; receipts, 11,000; sales ranged from \$4.30.28.5.25, with most of the good grades at \$5.28.5.10; shipments, 3,000.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED. PROM SAVANNAH—In steamshin San Jacinto, March 18.—P. Ramsay, wife and daughter. Mrs. Jeffing, Mrs. Meddaugh, J. Abbott, F. Wesendorich, W. H. Churchail, C. Smith, E. Dovrile and wife. Mr. Spencer and wife. D. Kovanah, W. R. Rabinson, James Ruchett, Jame P. Conner, Wm. Foran, James Tarfor, John Kaox, John Moran, F. Harris, Dr. Wheelox, wife and Schillten, T. A. & Michell, R. Nickerson, and wife, Miss J. Nickerson, J. Harford, Mr. Dresser, Mrs. Kammender, and Schillten.

LATEST SHIP NEWS.

[For other Ship News see Second Page.]

ARRIVED.

ARRIVED.

Steamship Wisconsin (Br.), Freeman, Liverpool March 5, and Queensown 5th, with moise, and pass, to Williams & Guion.

Bark J. F. Whitney (of Parraboro, N. S.), Spicer, Havana via Charlesson 18 days, in ballast.

Bark Gauniett (of Charlottetown, P. R. I.), Mackensie, Cardenas II ays, with sugar.

Bark Vitteria (Ital.), Maresca, Beyrout 128 days, with miss.

Bark Jenuic Cobb. Davis, Pensacola, with lumber.

Schrs. Samuel C. Hart, and Spartel, from Sockport, Me.; Herald, and M. Warren, from Rockland. SAILED.
Stammhips City of Antwerp, far Liverpool; Leo, for Savannah harleston, for Charleston; brigs Springbok, for Liverpool; Reushaw

or Grevtown, Nic. WIND-Sundown, light, S.: clear. DOMESTIC PORTS.

Lewes, Del., March 13.—Arrived, schr. Alsenia, Bayeton, 10 days from Cardenas, for orders.

CHARLERTON, S. C., March 18.—Arrived, steamships Manhattan, from
New York: Ashland, from Philadelphia; schra Alice Boria, from Wilmington, Del.; Belle Brittain, from Philadelphia; Matilda Brooks, from

ngton, Den, Bere March 13.—Arrived, ateamship Magnolla, from New York. Savannah, Ga., March 13.—Arrived, ateamship Magnolla, from New Savannah, Ga., Barre, and ordered to Philadelphia; bark

DISASTERS.

The bark Fearless (of Yarmouth, N. S.), Borden, from Zante, bound o New-York, put into Bermuda in distress. (No further particulars). FIRE IN HASTINGS-ANOTHER SUCCESS FOR THE

BABCOCK EXTINGUISHERS.
HASTINGS-UPON-HUDSON, N. Y., March 10, 1873.
Messys. Kattenhorn, Hopke, Offerman &

Messrs. RATTENHORS, HOPER, OFFERMAN CO.—Gendlemen: I feel myself under many obligatious to you for the kind assistance rendered on Saturday night during the burning of one of my cottage-houses, for with the aid of the Babcock Extinguishers you lent I was able to save my house and stables, and other valuable property, from destruction. The Extinguishers worked admirably. Please to accept my sincere thanks. Yours truly,

[Evening Post.]

A REMARKABLE INVENTION .- One of the most important improvements ever perfected in musical instruments has lately been introduced by Geo. Woods & Co. in their improved Parlor Organs. It consists of a instruments has lately been introduced by Geo. Woods
& Co. in their improved Parlor Organs. It consists of a
piano of exquisite quality of tone which will never require taning. The instrument was lately introduced at
a musical soirée in Baltimore, and received the gordial
applause and indorsement of the many eminent professionals present.

[Boston Journal.]

"REMARKABLE, VERY REMARKABLE INDEED, are the effects of Lamplough's Pyretic Saline in preventing and curing bowel complaints, small-pox, fevers, and skin diseases. Specially refreshing, invigorating, and conductve to health. Sold by all chemists, and the We must be faithful to the party which has placed us skin diseases. Specially refresher where we are, and has made us the political guardians of conductive to health. Sold the people as advances of the Crown. In that position maker, 113 Holloru-hill, London

In the past ten years, 626,000,000 bushels of grain have been received at Chicago. Fairbanks has 200 grain-weighing scales at work in the clevators there.

Texas Jack, the living Scout, now performing with Buffalo Bill and Ned Buntline in the drama of "The Scouts of the Prairie." is the here of an exciting story just commenced in The New-York Weekly.

"Married in Mask," a story by Mansfield Tracy Walworth, is now-ready in The New-York Weekly.

"What ought to be considered Honestly and Legally Gold ?- Hears sold, or i gold i slier, fallills all the requirements. Gold f.—Hears's cold, or 1 gold 1 silor. Initials all the respectivements. Id-carat cold may be considered hourst gold; it looks well and wraws well. All other proportions fail in their protentions and though 56, 12, and 2 carate may be located, they are like a heautist pigment mixed with a base adulerant. "Vide "The Book of Hall Marks." American visiting England should go to Mr. STREETER'S Store, T. Conduit-st., Bond at. London, and impact his should should heart gold and gong joweiry, English watches, clocks, god bronzes. Catalogue post free.

43 IYears Ago.—Having done intriness with Tens Darmors TRIBURE more or less since 1849, I feel sufferently accumuled with the metrics as an alvertising medium to practitude unqualifiedly in the favor. J. L. King, cor. Woodward and Jeffersen are, Detroit, Mich.

For James Parton's Lecture on "The Filgrim Pasters at Men of Business," and thirteen other interesting lectures, are This was Lecture Extra No. 4, just published. Price Re. Dy mail, Sc.

7 be Tribune's Report of the Credit Mcbiller In-

MARRIED.

COOKE-SEGUES-On Monley, March 17, by Rev. Dr. J. C. Walliem, L. H. Cooke to Estharine E. Segnia, all of the city. DOSE-HILLO-Ore Sanday, March 16, by Rev. F. W. Steinle, Hosey Dose to Thelia Hell, both of Brooklyn, N. Y.

All Notices of Marriages must be indorsed with full

e a waid be sent to early.

DIED. BASS-At London, Rugland, on Monday morning. March 17, Samuel W. Bass, Jr., agod 21 years, only son of Samuel W. Bass of thus city. BALL-On Monday, 17th mat., Mr. John G. Ball, agod 75 years. BIRDSALL.—On Tuesday, March 13, at his residence in Orange, H. J., James Birdsall, in the 36th year of his age.

A, wife of Faul W. Bossari, and daughter of Garoline and the late D. A. Pichber of this city. Schallers and frends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her mother, No. 26 (theoret-place, Brooklyss, Wednesday, March 19, at 2) of chock p. m.

BOWMAN—On the 17th inst. Mr. John Bowman, aged 41 years.

HARRIS-In Brooklen, on Monday, 17th inst., Jane G., wife of Milas Harris, aged 68 years. Poperst, Wednesday afternoon, March 19, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her son-in-law J. T. Cooke, 183 Hallest, near Mystle-ave. Rela-tives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. IOPYMAN—At Chicago, on Sunlay, March 16, of pucumonia, Ecury 2 Hodman, formerly of this city. Hollais-At Stamford, Conn., on Torstay moraing, March 13, Fred-erick Goodwin, youngest sun of Rev. Stephen R. and S. Rila Hobses, agod I year and 17 days.

The relatives and founds of the family are respectfully invited to attend the fameral from St. John's Church, Stamford, Conn., on Thorse-day alternoon, at 24 of clock.

Middletown, Conn., papers please copy.

HIGHES—At his residence, 22 Deberoise place, Brooklyn, John Hoghes, in the 20th rear of his age.

His friends suit the members of the St. James's Young Men's Catherin, Association are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from St. James's Catherin, Jay-st., at 10 a.m., Wednesday; thence for interment to Holy Cross Cemetery.

ment to Holy Cross Cemetery.

KERERIGAN—At her late residence, No. 179 West Twelfth-at, on Tomday, March 13, Maggie D., wife of Dr. Joseph A. Kerrigan, and daughter of the late Daniel Daylin.

Notice of Omersi hereafter.

MODRE—In Hartford, on Sanday, 16th Inst., in her 25th year, Thesa M., denghier of Naria S. and the late Rev. James D. Moore.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the feneral services at Christ Church, Hartford, on Weinesday morning, at 9 o'clock.

O'DONNELL—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, March 18, of cosmunation, Catherine A. the ebleat daughter of Jan. and Catherine O'Doewell, in the 24th year of her age.

O'DONNELL—In Brooklyn, on Tuestay, Marca 18, of coordington, Catherine A, the elicat daughter of Jan. and Catherine O'Doncell, in the Pito year of her age.
The fricults and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, 556 Washington-ave., to Sh. Joseph's Church., at 9j o'clock, on Therstay morning.

SEIB—In Brooklyn, on Monday, March 17, 1873, Agues Soib, widow of the late John Soib, aged II years, 2 months, and 19 days.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the German Lutheran Church, DeKaib are, corner Walworth etc., on Therstly, March 9, at 2 p. m.

THOMAS—On Monday, 17th inst., Georgians, youngest daughter of the late George C. Thomas.
The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from Sh. John's Church, Elizabeth, on Wednesday afternoon, at 4j o'clock.
WATERMAN—In Paris, 12th inst., of Roman laver, Alice, daughter of

WATERMAN-In Paris, 12th inst., of Roman laver, Alice, daughter of Wm. H. and Martha B. Waterman of Providence, R. L.

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BICHARD SCHRILL RICHARD SC

H B. CROSBY 15 N. EDWARD ROBERTS Eighty-5fth-st and Av PAUL N. SPOFFORD 29 Broadway, and at the temporary office Company, 925 Broadway.

Company, WS Broadway.

All payments must be made by check payable to the order of the UNION TRUST COMPANY, 73 Broadway. The moneys arising free the sale of the stock hereby sold are paid not be Union Trust Company, and cannot be paid out by said. Company except upon vouchers showing that the money has been actually and honestly expended in the exection of the Industrial Ethibition Building, or in sequining title to land.

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res \$100 cach

eithts not excossing ten per cent an any one installment.
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t is the ownership of land on New-York Listed, and the erection of a perstanent building on the same, such that the execution of the Board of
Directors of the Industrial Exhibition Company, passed July 34, 1877, the
solitowing MEMBESHIPS have been created, and are offered for estetion of the company of the Co the above names places are interesting to these is entitled to FREE ADMISSION to Interest States. The proper holder of any of these is entitled to FREE ADMISSION to Is Industrial Kith bitten, the Art Gallery of Status ry and Pamiinge, and as Garlen of Plants, during the time it is open, and immeded only by the ration of membership. These memberships is not entitle the incider admissions to SFECIAL places of amasement, except as conducted

by the Ethinision Company.

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Entitling the purchaser to minety admissions to the Ethiniston. Most transferable. Price, \$20.

CLASS THIRD. PRICE, \$40. 360 ADMISSIONS.

Entitling the purchaser to three hundred and sixty admissions. Not transferable. Price, \$40.

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Entitling the purchaser to admission at any time during his; the building being open to the public. Not transferable Price, \$100.

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Entitling the purchaser and his inmediate family in sees at the time.

Entitling the purchaser and his immediate family (in esse at the time such purchase) or any of them, during the lifetime of any of them, to mission to the Ethibition, when open to the public. Not transferable.

admission to the Exhibition, when open to the public. Not transferable, Price. \$300.00.

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giesering works, architecture, improved farm implements, and ercer new discovery in chemistry. A year's numbers contain 332 pages and several handred engravings. Thousandts of volumes are preserved for banding and reference. The practical receipts are well worth ten times this subscription price. Terms, \$3 a year by mail. Specimens sent free. May

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Fish.—If you want the best of any grade, put un expressly for family use in tighths, quarters, halves, or whole barrels, or in packages as small as 51 bs, and seut directly from the fath houses in which they are landed from the vessel, and not those that are mixed with old, ready, atong, or poor in quality, as is the case with a large part sold by best dealers and jobbers, send for a circular and price-list of mackersl, order, bolded, halthat due, smoded or dired halthat tongues and counds, amound or pickled salmou, moved and pickled herring, blue-dash, awardsch, and all other kinds of frush, saited, or pickled. Directions for selecting the best, for keeping the year round, also for all varieties of cocking, including the celebrated "Tanke dash-balls," minced sait sels, &c., &c., will be sent free on application, by addressing, with stamp inclosed for return postage. WARNOCK & Co., Hatters, 519 Broadway

INAAC HALR, Fish Morchant, Newburyport, Mana. I make a specialty in putting up extra fat mackerel for family use, which I warrant to keep sweet and nice during the whole year.

The Workingwomen's Protective Union, 38 Bleeckerst, for the prevention and redress of franks sed impositions upon workingwomen who are not in household service. TRACHERS, COPYISTS, TRADESWOMEN, CIRRAS, Ac. are supplied to employers, and are assisted in obtaining employment. Weges which have been earned are collected by law when necessary. All feee of charge,

when the subgroup of the part to the territories in

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